

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS FAKERS.

The discussion of the Ontario & Michigan Power Co.'s bill, which is promoted by James Comtee, M. P., was a feature of yesterday's proceedings in the House. The Opposition is always sure to offer fight to any measure with which Mr. Comtee's name is connected. The bill in question deals with matters which can be legislated upon only by the Dominion Parliament, affecting, as they do, an international stream and the transmission of electric current across the international boundary. The attack upon the measure by the Opposition is made upon the pretense that the legislation asked is entirely within the competence of the Provincial Legislature, and that, therefore, the Dominion Parliament should take no action with regard to it. The Minister of Justice very clearly set forth his view of the matter, which left no doubt whatever of the right of the Dominion Parliament to grant such incorporations, although he saw no reason for the inclusion of the declaration that the work was for the general advantage of Canada. The discussion of the matter showed very clearly the personal animus against Mr. Comtee which existed among the members of the Opposition, and which they attempted to mask by a pretence of believing that the chartering of this company would be an outrage upon Provincial rights. The Premier reviewed the arguments, pro and con, and expressed himself as opposed to any unnecessary interference with Provincial policy in the matter of water powers. With reference to the provision of the bill that the company should be prepared to furnish at least one-half its power product for local consumption, he said he would be disposed to go further than that, and provide for reserving it all. Mr. Comtee pointed out that the provisions of the electricity and fluid exportation act would apply, and the Premier, remarking that it should be made clear that there was no conflict on that point, moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Sir Wilfrid is right in exercising the greatest of care to guard against any sacrifice of Provincial, or Canadian, rights or interests in the matter; and nothing will be lost by taking ample time to do so. But the Premier need be under no misapprehension as to the public doubting Parliament's attitude in regard to Provincial rights. The public understands the Opposition's gain. It is "playing politics" for the purpose of offering hostility to Mr. Comtee, and without any idea that Provincial rights or public policy may be affected thereby. Sir Wilfrid will do well to keep a "middle-of-the-road" course, and live up to the letter and spirit of the act of Confederation. Provincial rights are safe enough in his hands. What should be insured is that there shall be no weak giving way in the matter of federal rights in order that a spiteful and unprincipled Opposition may wreak petty vengeance on a member of the House by frustrating any legislation with which his name is connected.

ABDUL SICK AGAIN.

The news from Constantinople today is indeed interesting. The Young Turks menace the Sultan and are said to be threatening to hang him in front of his palace. A large army of Macedonians is closing in on Constantinople. A Bulgarian force is said to be massed on the frontier, ready to co-operate against the Sultan. Abdul, it is rumored, wishes to abdicate, and one story goes that he has already fled. Russian and British fleets are at the entrance to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and there are indications that the Powers are ready to take action to protect their citizens and interests in Turkey. The Sultan has overcome so many home and foreign difficulties in his time that it would be venturing much to assume that the present situation will prove too much for him; but there are complications in this one which may lead to serious results for him if they do not cause widespread trouble in Europe.

A FISCAL SORE.

Writing in the Nineteenth Century on "Unionism and its Fiscal Sore." Lord Hugh Cecil presents at some length a statement of the difficulties in which the British free trade Tories find themselves, and strongly opposes the policy of the so-called "Tariff Reformers" who wish to turn the United Kingdom back to protection. He regards that policy as menacing to the Empire. "Free trade," he says, "has not dissolved the Empire. On the contrary, after sixty years of Free Trade—or forty-nine years, to be more precise, for the last preferential duty was not abolished till 1860—the Empire is more closely bound together than ever. Nor is this all. While the Colonies were not so loyal when preference existed as they are now, the withdrawal of preference very naturally gave offense, and was one of the causes which led Canada into making a commercial treaty with the United States. Can our advocates of preference be sure that there will never be a withdrawal, in whole or in part, of the preference that they propose to establish? It is one among the many mischiefs of their policy that there is no going back without danger." And he proceeds to illustrate by reminding us that the teaching of the Protectionists "is curiously at variance with what took place in respect to the commercial treaty between Canada and the United States. According to preferentialists, the treaty ought to have been the first step to political

unity between the two contracting parties. But, in fact, after it had lasted a number of years it led, as commercial treaties so often do lead, to a quarrel. The treaty was broken off, and the relations of Canada and the United States have never been so cordial again. Experience, therefore, does not sustain the preferentialist policy. And, surely, it might pre-suppose that the Colonies and the Mother Country are distinct bodies with separate, and possibly conflicting, interests, cannot make for unity. We shall draw the Empire together, not by formally recognizing and powerfully emphasizing the separateness of its different parts, but rather by seeking out opportunities for common action when the Empire can move and feel as a single whole. Such common action does, as the South African War showed, effectually strengthen the sentiment of unity throughout the body."

There are no mistaking Lord Cecil's opinions as to the economic effect of the proposed tax, nor is he deceived as to who will pay the duty. He continues: "The taxation of food is, we are told, a necessary part of the policy of Colonial Preference. But the taxation of food implies the taxation of the very poorest of the people. It is quite true that the burden thus thrown is in popular controversy often much overstated; but state it as soberly and moderately as you please, it remains a fact that there is a burden. Those who are on the very threshold of the workhouse must pay taxation on the necessities of life, and of no other taxation can that be said. I cannot think it either just or reasonable that those who are living on this level of misery should be made to pay taxation for anything except the national revenue. But a preferential policy contemplates that they should pay in order to make richer the colonial farmers who are already very prosperous, and those manufacturing interests, like the woollen producers of Yorkshire, who might gain from reductions in the colonial tariff, but are certainly far above the level of destitution. The half-deduction on whom a tax on bread alone presses are not, indeed, a numerous class, but unquestionably they exist, and to add in however slight a degree to the hardships of their lot in order to enrich other British citizens who are already much better off seems to me wholly indefensible. Imagine it done directly and not by the veiled operation of an import duty. Suppose a tax collector was sent round to every citizen, including the poorest of the dwellers in the slums of London, and ask from each sixpence a month for any other sum at which the incidence of the proposed corn duty may be estimated; and that the money so collected was then divided among the farmers in the colonies and the clothe-makers of Yorkshire, and is there any one, either here or in the colonies, who would defend or tolerate such an arrangement? This, it will be observed, is an argument which rests upon no exaggerations about the big and little loaf; it depends on an indisputable statement of fact. I suggest to Tariff Reformers that it is an argument that will certainly in the long run be fatal to the taxation of food for purposes of preference. Even if such taxation be imposed it will be reversed after the following general election. An English working-class electorate will not permanently endure the taxing of the almost starving for the benefit of those who are better off. The tax if imposed will be repealed, and the system of preference dislocated. Yet whatever else may be good for the Empire, we are surely agreed that sharp changes in the mutual relations of its parts will be bad."

Lord Cecil spurs the idea of Unionist free traders being "assimilated" by the tariff reformers. His idea seems to be that they will have to "tolerate" the situation for the time. He denies that Britain can obtain its revenue by "taxing foreigners," and he deplores "the manipulation of the state of the springs and courses of commerce." But, as a true Tory, he seems to dread the abolition or debasing of the House of Lords, hence stays with the Tories, expressing his firm conviction that even if the so-called "tariff reform" should be attempted it will have a short and inglorious career.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Fifteen months for housebreaking. Well, the punishment is not a whit too severe.

"R. E." Mary Baker Eddy was born in Bow, N. H., on July 16, 1821, and is therefore in her 88th year.

There appear to be indications that John Barleycorn had something to do with the recent stabbing case too. The old chap has a hand in a good many rows.

The Toronto Sun estimates that Whitney's big land grant to the C. N. R. may be worth \$26,000,000. Surely, there should be "something for the boy" in largess of that kind.

Massacring Armenians seems to take the place of murdering Jews in Russia as a popular diversion. How long will the twentieth century civilization be disgraced by such atrocities?

It is now said that Capt. Hains, the cowardly murderer of Annis, is suffering from the kind of insanity that kills. What a pity that its operation is so slow. A couple of thousand volts, in the electric chair, would do the job better.

Whoever may be directly culpable for the disgrace of allowing a homeless indigent to die in the jail, it must be said

that it is hardly creditable to a rich city and country. Let us grant that the prison authorities gave him all the comfort in their power, there still remains a reflection that is far from being pleasant.

The proposal is now made that the British Government shall lend to Irish farmers \$915,000,000 to buy their lands from the landlords. It is a large proposition. Would it not be better to first try the effect of a rational system of land taxation upon the situation?

The Toronto News laments that the making of trade treaties such as the one between Canada and France "limits the Dominion's fiscal freedom." But Canadians will hardly worry about limitations of that sort which the country agrees to because they inure greatly to their advantage.

Some people entertain a notion that dandelions act as a laxative, increasing the flow of cows' milk, hence are good in pasture land. A Belgian investigator says this is a mistake, and declares them to be destructive to the fine flavor of the butter product. Get out your little rakes again!

A Port Huron captain has been appealing to "the unwritten law" shooting down a man who, he alleges, "flirted with his wife three years ago." The man who assumes to be a law unto himself is an enemy of society. The man who harbors a grudge for three years and then commits murder in cold blood ought to be treated to a short, strong rope and a long drop.

The Toronto Telegram complains that the Technical School there is not giving results to meet the expectations of the people who have supported it. The problem of technical education is far from being solved. Moreover, there is a great lack of appreciation of what a technical school should accomplish, and a disposition to attempt far too much and to fritter away effort and money diffusely.

There is a growing demand in England for the use of the natural voice in worship, and according to the London Times the Bishop of Birmingham has asked his rural deans to bring before their chapters and conferences several suggestions for the use of the natural voice at divine service. These include that all prayers said in the vestry or in the pulpit should be said and responded to with an amen in a natural voice without any organ; that the confession and the Lord's Prayer should be joined in by the people, also in a natural voice and without any organ; and that the third collect should be similarly responded to.

The American Sugar Refining Company is another name for the big Yankee Sugar Trust which fixes the duty upon our neighbors' sweets, and for whose "encouragement" the United States people contribute hundreds of millions of dollars. This wealthy concern has been found guilty of defrauding the Government by means of the scales used in weighing the raw sugar upon which duties were to be paid. In the stationing of each one of the seven scales on the company's Brooklyn pier was a steel spring so adjusted that it pressed lightly upon the weighing lever, making the weight recorded less than the actual weight by from 1½ to 2 pounds in 100 pounds. The evidence of this cheating was conclusive, and the penalty determined by the verdict was \$134,116. This amount, however, relates only to what was involved in the specific suit; and the Government is now undertaking to collect \$2,500,000 more, of which it claims it has been defrauded in the same way. And these are the men for whose benefit the masses are taxed by the tariff.

Lobb, the lawyer for the Hydro-Electric Commission, is quoted by the Toronto Telegram as inserting into his statement about the estimated power prices given out by Toronto: "Of course, it must be remembered that the prices quoted by the city are based on the assumption that Toronto will sell 10,000 horse power. If the amount sold is less than that the prices may have to be increased." Mr. Aitken, the electrician, says: "It must be borne in mind that schedule 'A' was drawn up especially for those consumers who by reason of having steam plants, or their ability to carry the load, can shut down during the peak hours. This is a refutation of the old cry that when the hydro-electric power came the steam plants would be of no use." It also indicates, by the way, that in order to be sure of continuous power they will be obliged to maintain expensive auxiliary steam plants.

The United States National Millers' Federation declares that the present prices of wheat are purely speculative, and it has made an appeal to the Secretary of State, calling his attention to the French law prohibiting speculation in the necessities. Articles 419 and 420 of the French penal code provides a penalty of from 500 to 10,000 francs for speculation with the object of increasing the price of any kind of merchandise. Article 420 provides: "The penalty shall be imprisonment for two months at least and two years at the most, and a fine of 1,000 to 20,000 francs, if these manoeuvres have been practiced in regard to cereals, tailings, flour, farinaceous substances, bread, wine, or any other drink. The surveillance which can be pronounced shall be of five years at the least and ten years at the most." A law of that kind, rigorously enforced, would get at manipulators of such corners as Patten's.

The Diderot, the second of the six Dreadnoughts being built by France, was launched at St. Nazaire on Monday. The third vessel of this class, the Concorde, was launched at St. Nazaire to-day.

ZAM-BUK CURED HER BABY

Mother's find the following statement of more than passing interest, showing, as it does, how Zam-Buk ends the skin-diseases of children, even when the ordinary remedies have completely failed. Mrs. C. W. Bowerbank, of 128 Denison avenue, Toronto, says:

"Not long ago my baby's face broke out in an eruption. The spots would crack and be very irritating and sore. At other times they itched fearfully, and caused the child to scream and thus making the sores very inflamed and painful. I tried all sorts of ointments and salves, but they somehow did not seem able to remove the trouble. Zam-Buk proved very different, and a few applications gave the child relief. The sores are now healed completely."

"Since that time my little daughter has had occasion to use Zam-Buk for skin trouble. She broke out in blotches on her hands and arms, and in her case also Zam-Buk effected a cure."

"We now keep Zam-Buk handy as a household balm, and do not intend to be without it."

"Not only for skin diseases, but for cuts, burns and bruises, it is a fine remedy. The other day I burned my hand badly. An application of Zam-Buk seemed to take the pain free of it at once, and it soon healed. In the course of my experience I have tried pretty nearly all the salves and ointments obtainable, but there is nothing to come near Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for pimples and eruptions, eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, bad leg, piles, festering sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and Stores everywhere sell at 50c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 3 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against cheap and harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

ANNEX GUELPH.

Well may Hamilton wish for better connection with Guelph! A little leaver might leave the whole lump.

BIGGER AND BETTER.

(Guelph Mercury.) The press is trying to get up a boom for a Greater Hamilton, and the memory of recent murders, let us hope they will strive for a Better One.

SELFISH WAR SCARE.

(Montreal Witness.) What is certain is that the group who have been laying out to get hold of the government with a view to introducing protection have worked this scare for their own selfish ends.

DON'T GUESS.

(Ottawa Journal.) Fifty Hamiltonians, men and women who have said they heard something about the Kinrade murder, have been summoned for the next sitting of the inquest. Who will stay at home and look after the babies?

GOOD SENSE.

(Toronto Star.) Winston Churchill may have his faults, but when he intimated that Great Britain refused to believe that the navy was a small kitchen and pantry, there was absolutely nothing in the house in the way of provisions save a dozen or so turnips, and according to the children, the family have been living on turnips for some time. Those of the children are the woman by Davis, two by Rogers, and three Cronkright's by a previous marriage, his wife, he claims, being dead. Cronkright was brought to jail charged with non-support of his family, and was also remanded. The woman admits her guilt, it is said, claiming in extenuation that her husband also married again, and first.

WANT THE ROAD.

Electric Railway From Jordan Harbor to St. Kitts.

To Pave Streets—Sanatorium For Consumptives.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) St. Catharines, Ont., April 20.—The extension of the proposed Dunnville, Wellandport & Beamsville Electric Railway from Jordan Harbor, its terminal, according to its charter, to St. Catharines, was strongly advocated by a public meeting of the property owners held in Victoria Hall, Jordan Harbor, last evening, and attended by President C. G. McGhie, of the St. Catharines Board of Trade, and an influential delegation from that body. The fruit growers present seemed disposed to aid the road with land or other grants.

The City Council last evening amended the troublesome dog-by-law by reducing the license fees on dogs from \$3 to \$1.50, including a tag. The tax on bitches remains at \$10, which is considered prohibitive by many.

The tender of T. Riley, of this city, for vitrified brick, and of Blight & Fielder, of Chatham, for asphalt block pavement, was accepted, and by-law passed authorizing the paving of a number of residential streets.

Ald. Merritt introduced a by-law to re-appoint S. G. Dolson and Henry O. Loughlin, municipal assessors, but it failed on the second reading. The construction of a sanatorium for consumptives was provided for and a board of seven trustees elected for five years. A grant of \$1,000 was made to the institution.

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"Do you think the climate affects a man's energies?" "Undoubtedly," answered the leisurely person. "When the weather's cloudy you haven't the ambition to work, and when it's fair it seems a shame to shut yourself in an office,"—Washington Star.

HERE FOR FUNERAL.

Mr. Harry Maynes, West Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Martin, St. Catharines; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tucker, Brantford; Mrs. Frank Tate, Toronto; Mrs. Wm. Robson, Toronto; and Miss M. Ham, Port Hope, were in the city yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. A. G. Hodge, jun.

MOSLEM FANATICS.

Beirut, April 20.—The Moslem fanaticism has broken out in the immediate vicinity of Alexandretta and prevails in that district. Houses in flames can be seen from the streets of Alexandretta.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns All the New Styles in Millinery

Newest and Most Stylish Millinery in Hamilton

The Shea Millinery has made a name for itself that is the envy of all our competitors. All the newest and best millinery to be had in America sold at an ordinary Dry Goods profit makes the values so exceptional that the savings are a big item to you.

Women's elegant Dress Hats, in the season's most becoming shape of mohair braid, trimmed with ribbons and rich French flowers; specially priced at each \$5.00. Children's Hats in the finest quality, trimmed with wreaths and flowers; special value at each \$2.95.

Women's Underskirts \$1.95. Regal taffeta and Messaline saten, made with very deep flounce, nicely pleated, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale for each \$1.95. Women's Underskirts \$1.50. Made of Regal taffeta, moreen, etc., black and colors, worth up to \$2.50, on sale for each \$1.50. Women's Underskirts 89c. Moreens and satens, black and colors, made with narrow and wide flairs, worth \$1.25, on sale for each 89c.

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS AT \$3.95.—Coats made of splendid cloths, both covert and plain, fawns, blues and blacks, loose backs, semi-fitted and fitted backs, medium lengths, worth \$6.50, for \$3.95. WOMEN'S SUITS, SPECIAL AT \$15.00.—Elegantly tailored garments, made of Venetians and Panamas, plain and striped, all the good colors, Coats silk lined, finished with satin; skirts are the very newest style; suits that \$17.50 to \$20.00 would be a low figure for, all go for \$15.00.

Women's Skirts at \$2.95. All beautifully made garments, in checked and striped cloths and plain Venetians, lustrous, Panamas, blacks, browns, blues, greens, etc., \$4.50 to \$5.00 values, on sale for each \$2.95. Women's Skirts at \$5.00. At this universally popular price you can get the very best skirts we have ever offered. Venetians, coiled and Panamas, beautifully trimmed with silk and satin, worth \$7.50, for \$5.00.

Women's Blouses at 50c. Made of fast colored dark and light prints, with pleated back and front, long sleeves, each 50c. Women's Blouses at \$1.35. Women's Lawn Waists, worth \$2.00, tucked embroidery and lace trimmed, long trimmed sleeves, on sale for each \$1.35. Lace Curtains on Sale. Just when you want them for the Spring brightening up this sale comes as a money-saving boon. All Scotch and Nottingham goods, on sale as follows: \$1.50 Curtains for \$1.00. 75c Curtains for 50c. 50c Curtains for 35c. \$4.50 Curtains for \$2.95.

Women's Waists at \$1. Made of elegant white lawn, lace trimmed and all-over embroidered fronts, long and ¾ sleeves; worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, on sale for \$1.00. Women's Waists at \$1.95. Made of lawns, mulls, nets, silks, beautifully made and gotten up in the very best styles; waists in the lot worth up to \$4.00, all on sale for \$1.95.

Some Staple Department Prices. Towelling, worth 10c, for 7c. Oxford Shirts, light and dark colors, 15c, for 12c. 72-inch Bleaching, 25c, for 18c. Table Linens ends, 1 to 3 yards, 50c and 60c, for 25c.

THREE HUSBANDS.

Woman Charged With Having Two Too Many.

Ten Persons Found Sleeping in One Bedroom.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Woodstock, Ont., April 20.—Elizabeth Davis, a middle-aged woman, decidedly unattractive, was brought to the county jail last night from Richmond and charged with bigamy. She appeared in the Police Court this morning and was remanded. It is claimed that Mrs. Davis was married over twenty years ago to Charles Davis, now near Tillsonburg. Eleven years ago, according to the story of the police, she discharged Davis and married Fred Rogers, and lived with him several years. Last February, it is alleged, she launched on her third matrimonial venture, got through a form of marriage with Martin Cronkright, a married man, and by so doing, she was charged with bigamy, and when County Constable Dobson went out to arrest the woman she was found with Cronkright and eight young children living in the poorest of quarters. They had one bedroom, in which the ten people slept, a small kitchen and pantry. There was absolutely nothing in the house in the way of provisions save a dozen or so turnips, and according to the children, the family have been living on turnips for some time. Those of the children are the woman by Davis, two by Rogers, and three Cronkright's by a previous marriage, his wife, he claims, being dead. Cronkright was brought to jail charged with non-support of his family, and was also remanded. The woman admits her guilt, it is said, claiming in extenuation that her husband also married again, and first.

FIRST AID.

Splendid Address by Dr. Carter at St. Mark's Church.

St. Mark's parish house was crowded last evening, when the various societies connected with the church, supplemented by many members of the congregation generally, met to listen to a delightfully interesting and instructive lecture on "First Aids" given by Dr. Chas. Carter. The doctor gave, in a plain and practical manner, an account of the nature and treatment of the following disorders: Hemorrhage, wounds, fainting and epilepsy, fractures, burns and scalds, and drowning, and what is to be done in emergencies or until medical help arrives. The doctor emphasized through out the need of prompt treatment, and of using the means nearest to hand in applying the treatment.

In the case of hemorrhage, after explaining the various causes and forms of the disorder, he asserted that it is the business of the first aider not to ascertain the nature of the hemorrhage, but to stop the bleeding, and by practical application he demonstrated how and where, in the case of external hemorrhage, the pressure and the different forms of bandage should be applied.

In talking of fainting, the doctor explained how many a fainting fit might be averted if the patient, on feeling the attack impending, lowered the head between the knees.

In the case of fractures, the great point is to prevent movement of the injured bone until surgical assistance arrives. If it is necessary to move the patient the greatest precaution should be taken in altering the position of the limb, which must be bound firmly to a splint from any inflexible object available. In the case of a broken leg, for instance, if nothing else is available, it is expedient to bind the injured limb to the other one.

In lecturing on drowning, the doctor gave a practical demonstration of the method of artificial respiration, first showing how the patient should be laid face downwards, and the body raised in the middle, in order to pump the water from the lungs. He emphasized as of the utmost importance the need of pulling the tongue from the back of the throat, where it has a tendency to slip during the state of unconsciousness, and where it is liable to stop the air passages into the lungs, and securing it, even if necessary, by the use of a sharp instrument, such as a pin or needle. Dr. Carter expressed it as his opinion that in many a case where it has failed, artificial respiration would have been successful in restoring animation if this precaution had been taken.

The whole lecture was eminently plain and practical, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, moved by the Ven. Archdeacon Clark and seconded by Mr. Vernon, was tendered Dr. Carter.

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In the case of fractures, the great point is to prevent movement of the injured bone until surgical assistance arrives. If it is necessary to move the patient the greatest precaution should be taken in altering the position of the limb, which must be bound firmly to a splint from any inflexible object available. In the case of a broken leg, for instance, if nothing else is available, it is expedient to bind the injured limb to the other one.

In lecturing on drowning, the doctor gave a practical demonstration of the method of artificial respiration, first showing how the patient should be laid face downwards, and the body raised in the middle, in order to pump the water from the lungs. He emphasized as of the utmost importance the need of pulling the tongue from the back of the throat, where it has a tendency to slip during the state of unconsciousness, and where it is liable to stop the air passages into the lungs, and securing it, even if necessary, by the use of a sharp instrument, such as a pin or needle. Dr. Carter expressed it as his opinion that in many a case where it has failed, artificial respiration would have been successful in restoring animation if this precaution had been taken.

The whole lecture was eminently plain and practical, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, moved by the Ven. Archdeacon Clark and seconded by Mr. Vernon, was tendered Dr. Carter.

WANT THE ROAD.

Electric Railway From Jordan Harbor to St. Kitts.

To Pave Streets—Sanatorium For Consumptives.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) St. Catharines, Ont., April 20.—The extension of the proposed Dunnville, Wellandport & Beamsville Electric Railway from Jordan Harbor, its terminal, according to its charter, to St. Catharines, was strongly advocated by a public meeting of the property owners held in Victoria Hall, Jordan Harbor, last evening, and attended by President C. G. McGhie, of the St. Catharines Board of Trade, and an influential delegation from that body. The fruit growers present seemed disposed to aid the road with land or other grants.

The City Council last evening amended the troublesome dog-by-law by reducing the license fees on dogs from \$3 to \$1.50, including a tag. The tax on bitches remains at \$10, which is considered prohibitive by many.

The tender of T. Riley, of this city, for vitrified brick, and of Blight & Fielder, of Chatham, for asphalt block pavement, was accepted, and by-law passed authorizing the paving of a number of residential streets.

Ald. Merritt introduced a by-law to re-appoint S. G. Dolson and Henry O. Loughlin, municipal assessors, but it failed on the second reading. The construction of a sanatorium for consumptives was provided for and a board of seven trustees elected for five years. A grant of \$1,000 was made to the institution.

ALBERTON SCHOOL.

The following pupils of Alberton Public School passed the Wentworth County promotion examination at Easter: To senior fourth class—Ceil Bradshaw, Percy Baker.

To junior fourth class—Ceil Baker, Keith Baker, Mary Curran.

To senior third class—Wilfred Sager, Mildred Brooks, Frank Morwick, Vera Robertson, Burton Bradshaw.